


# RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.


## THE NOTES.

*How many different kinds of notes are there in general use?*  
Six, viz., the whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, sixteenth note, and thirty-second note.


*What is the form of a Whole Note?*

It is a round, open, or white note, 


*What is the form of a Half Note?*

It is a round, open note, with a stem, 


*What is the form of a Quarter Note?*

It is a black note, with a stem, 


*What is the form of an Eighth Note?*

It is a black note, with a stem and hook, 

*What is the form of a Sixteenth Note?*


It is a black note, with stem and two hooks, 


*What is the form of a Thirty-second Note?*

A black note, with stem and three hooks, 

**NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.**—It is thought unnecessary to occupy much space with Scales and Exercises, as those are usually written on the black board by the teacher, and each one can best adapt his examples to his own classes.


*Repeat the table of the relative value of notes.*

Whole note  = 2 = 4 = 8 = 16 = 32.

Half note  = 2 = 4 = 8 = 16.

Quarter note  = 2 = 4 = 8.

Eighth note  = 2 = 4.

Sixteenth note  = 2.

Thirty-second note 

**EXPLANATION.**—One whole note equals two halves, four quarters, eight eighths, &c. One half note equals two quarters, four eighths, eight sixteenths, &c.

## LETTERS, STAFF, CLEFS, &c.

*What letters are used in Music?*

The first seven letters of the Alphabet, viz., A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The eighth, or octave, is a repetition of the first.

*What is a Staff?*

A Staff consists of five lines and four spaces, on which the notes are placed, and named regularly by degrees.